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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-53

Dichlorprop

(publié aussi en français)

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6604-E2
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade dichlorprop-P and the end-use products Optica Trio for use in Canada on wheat, barley and oats, and Estaprop XT Liquid Herbicide on wheat.

The evaluation of these dichlorprop-P applications indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2013-15, [Dichlorprop-P], posted to the Health Canada website on July 12, 2013.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Residues of the resolved isomer dichlorprop-P are covered by the MRLs established for dichlorprop, the unresolved isomeric mixture. Consultation on the proposed MRLs for dichlorprop is being conducted via PRD2013-15. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.5 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 4. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for dichlorprop in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2013-15.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs for dichlorprop are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Dichlorprop

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Dichlorprop	(±)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid	0.05	Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep
		0.02	Crop Group 15 (Cereal grains); eggs; fat and meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep
		0.01	Milk

ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act* (PCPA), both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Currently, there are no American tolerances for dichlorprop listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide, and there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for dichlorprop in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for dichlorprop up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.